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(54) Method for assaying genetic sequences and kit therefor.

(57) A method for assaying genetic sequences, which comprises admixing in an aqueous medium under predetermined assay conditions (1) genetic material which includes a target sequence and (2) weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (i) a genetic probe for said target sequence and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead, said genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said target sequence than with said reporter molecule under said predetermined assay conditions; differentiating disassociated reporter molecules from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes; and detecting the labels of the microbeads which are linked to the differentiated, disassociated reporter molecules. In an embodiment of the method the micro-beads are linked to the genetic probe and in place of the reporter the probe is hybridized to a homopolymer molecule. A kit comprises components useful in the inventive method.

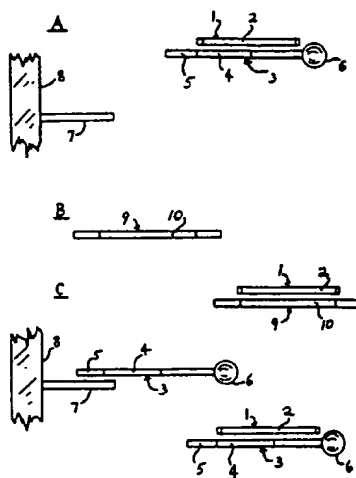


FIG.1

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METHOD FOR ASSAYING GENETIC SEQUENCES AND KIT THEREFOR

This invention relates to a method for assaying genetic sequences and to a kit useful for the assay of such sequences.

The identification of genetic sequences is an important procedure in biological, medical and biotechnology research. Identification of and quantitative information about portions of genetic material, i.e. genetic sequences, is of great interest in a wide variety of applications. Such information, for example, enables identification of cells or organisms, or even of individual higher organisms through "genetic fingerprints". Knowledge about the presence and quantity of specific genetic material is of importance in research, diagnosis and treatment of diseases. There is also great interest in mapping genes by identification of genetic fragments or sequences. A number of methods currently in use for identifying such genetic sequences are typified by the "Southern blotting" procedure which employs a genetic probe to identify related genetic fragments. A genetic probe is a single strand of DNA (or RNA) from a fragment of genetic material normally of known nucleotide sequence. The probe identifies identical or nearly identical complementary genetic sequences by the formation of complementary double helices or duplexes. In the Southern blotting technique, genetic fragments to be identified are first separated according to size in a gel by electrophoresis, the separated fragments are transferred to a nitrocellulose sheet without change of relative position of the fragments and a specific radioactively labelled genetic probe is applied to the sheet. Subsequently, an autoradiograph is obtained which shows the restriction fragments which hybridized with the genetic probe to form radioactive hybrids or duplexes.

United States Patent Application Serial No. 90,789, filed on August 28, 1987 by the present applicant Chia-Gee Wang, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, describes and claims a method of assaying gene expressions which comprises linking mRNA molecules to a solid substrate and contacting the solid substrate with an aqueous suspension of labelled microbeads to which gene probe molecules are linked. The gene probe molecules comprise sequences which hybridize with sequences comprised by and characteristic of the unknown or target mRNA molecules to be assayed, so that the labelled microbeads are linked to the target mRNA molecules on the substrate. By separating the solid substrate from microbeads unlinked to target mRNA molecules and detecting labelled, linked microbeads, the gene expressions are assayed. The disclosed preferred detection method is by X-ray fluorescence of metal element labels.

Cloning, hybridization and radioactive gene probe techniques are described in detail in the text "Molecular Cloning", T. Maniatis et al., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1982, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Labelled microbeads have been used in a number of analytical methods such as immunoassay methods. Extensive prior art concerning microbeads is described in U.S. Patents 4,454,233 granted June 12, 1984 and 4,436,826 granted March 13, 1984, both granted to the present applicant Chia-Gee Wang, the disclosure of both patents being incorporated herein by reference. These patents disclose the use of microspheres to couple with an antibody detector, and the use of tagging or labelling reporters which can be detected by a number of methods including X-ray fluorescence. U.S. Patent No. 4,663,277 granted on May 5, 1987 also to the present applicant, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, describes a method for the detection of viruses or proteins using a solid phase amplification technique. The target viruses or proteins in a specimen are contacted with a solid substrate coated with an antibody which forms a complex with the target, and microspheres coated with antibody are then bound to the target complex. The detection sensitivity is amplified by the labelled microspheres. The use of X-ray fluorescence analysis is disclosed, and is shown to enable the simultaneous determination of different kinds of targets.

According to the present invention there is provided a method for assaying genetic sequences, which comprises admixing in an aqueous medium under predetermined assay conditions (1) genetic material which includes a sequence to be assayed (target sequence) and (2) weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (i) a genetic probe for said target sequence and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead, said genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said target sequence than with said reporter molecule under said predetermined assay conditions; whereby target sequences hybridize with genetic probes of said duplexes and, correspondingly, reporter molecules disassociate from said probe-reporter duplexes; differentiating disassociated reporter molecules from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes; and detecting the labels of the microbeads which are linked to the differentiated, disassociated reporter molecules.

Also provided in accordance with the present invention is a kit for assaying genetic sequences in an

aqueous medium containing genetic material which includes a genetic target sequence to be assayed, said kit comprising an aqueous medium containing together in said medium or in separate portions of the medium the following components: A. weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (i) a genetic probe for said target sequence and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead; and B. a plurality of nucleotide-comprising homopolymers capable of selectively hybridizing with the reporter molecules (ii) when said reporter molecules are not hybridized with the genetic probes (i).

In a further embodiment of the present invention there is provided a method for assaying genetic sequences, which comprises admixing in an aqueous medium under predetermined assay conditions (I) genetic material which includes a sequence to be assayed (target sequence) and (II) weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (a) a genetic probe for said target sequence, said genetic probe being linked to a labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said target sequence than with said homopolymer under said predetermined assay conditions; whereby target sequences hybridize with genetic probes of the probe-homopolymer duplexes to form target-probe duplexes and the labelled microbeads carried by the genetic probes of the formed target-probe duplexes are disassociated from said homopolymers; segregating the remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes from target-probe duplexes; and detecting the labels of the labelled microbeads in the remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes to measure the decrease from a count of labels in the initially provided probe-homopolymer duplexes.

In said further embodiment, there is also provided in accordance with the present invention a kit for assaying genetic sequences in an aqueous medium containing genetic material which includes a genetic target sequence to be assayed, said kit comprising an aqueous medium containing component (A) which comprises weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (a) a genetic probe for said target sequence, said genetic probe being linked to a labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said target sequence than with said homopolymer under predetermined assay conditions.

Prior art techniques such as the Southern blotting procedure have involved a heterogeneous assay in which the material being assayed is bound to a solid and a detector such as a gene probe, applied in a liquid phase, has to bind to the remaining binding sites on the material being analyzed. Since a considerable number of binding sites may be rendered unavailable by binding the material being analyzed to a solid, sensitivity of the assay is lowered. Moreover, the prior techniques involve a series of time-consuming manipulative steps.

There is a need for a method for assaying genetic materials with greater sensitivity or fewer manipulative steps. The present invention provides a homogeneous assay technique in which a profile of genetic sequences being assayed is treated in a liquid phase and can be quickly determined with a minimum of manipulative steps.

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of one embodiment of the assay of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of another embodiment of the assay of the present invention.

Nucleic acids as genetic material are found in all living cells. The two types of nucleic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA), differ from each other primarily in their ribose sugar unit. Each microorganism contains a unique sequence of nucleotides and can be identified by specific portions of its DNA or RNA, particularly by its abundant ribosomal RNA (rRNA). In higher organisms, besides the unique DNA sequence, each cell of certain tissues contains a set of gene expressions in the form of messenger RNA (mRNA). This unique characteristic provides a powerful means of detecting and identifying the organisms or cells by use of genetic probes.

Genetic probes are single-stranded chains of nucleic acid having a specific sequence ("antisense sequence") that can hybridize specifically, under appropriate assaying conditions, with a "sense sequence" of the target nucleic acid sequences. The target sequence can be DNA, rRNA, or mRNA. DNA is normally double stranded, whereas RNA is normally single stranded. A sequence of a double stranded "duplex" can be denatured into two complementary single stranded sequences at an elevated temperature, with higher melting temperature for longer duplexes.

An assay using genetic probes involves two functions, detecting and reporting. The unique probe sequence detects the sense of the target sequence by hybridizing with it, forming an antisense-sense duplex. Upon hybridization, this antisense-sense duplex must report its presence by reporters, which can be, e.g., tagged enzyme molecules, fluorescent molecules, radioactive atoms, or elements or compounds detectable by X-ray fluorescence. In the present invention, microbeads containing several hundred million tracing atoms are used to form labelled reporters.

By using microbeads to form the reporter, each reporter carries several hundred million tracing atoms

of a particular element, and serves as one reporting unit of a mobile solid phase. The large number of tracing atoms in each reporting unit amplifies the reporting signal greatly in contrast to that of using a single radioactive atom or color altering molecule as a label. Such microbeads are particularly convenient in X-ray fluorescent measurements where ten or more reporting channels, each tagged with a different trace element, can report simultaneously, serving the functions of assaying a profile of target genetic sequences simultaneously as well as calibrating the assay internally.

The size of such microbeads, however, remains at typically that of a virus so that while they can form the reporter by covalently linking with nucleotide sequences, they do not form an unduly large assembly which would adversely affect the designated detecting conjugations.

In accordance with the method of the present invention, genetic target sequences, which can be either DNA or RNA single stranded molecules, are assayed in an aqueous suspension or medium. A previously hybridized duplex of a genetic probe for the target sequence and a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead is admixed in the medium with genetic material which includes one or more sequences to be assayed (target sequences). The duplex is a weakly hybridized nucleotide duplex and the genetic probe is capable of hybridizing more strongly with the target sequence than with the reporter molecule under predetermined assayed conditions. Under such conditions, the genetic probe preferentially hybridizes with the target sequence so that correspondingly the existing probe-reporter duplex is disassociated, releasing the reporter molecules which are linked to labelled microbeads.

Detection of the labels of the microbeads which are linked to disassociated reporter molecules is a measure of the presence and quantity of target sequences. To detect the labels of microbeads of disassociated reporter molecules, it is necessary to differentiate the disassociated reporter molecules from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes which themselves contain the labelled microbeads. Differentiation can be done in a number of ways such as by collecting disassociated reporter molecules on a solid substrate and removing the aqueous medium.

The labels of the microbeads may for example be colored compounds, compounds which are fluorescent under ultraviolet illumination, radioactive tracers or metal elements or compounds detectable by X-ray fluorescence. It is preferred that the labels should be metal elements or compounds which are detectable by X-ray fluorescence. Preferably, the labels are relatively heavy elements having an atomic number higher than 22 so that their X-ray fluorescence are not strongly attenuated in the air. Examples of such elements are Ti, Fe, Ni, Cu, Co, Cr and the like.

The preferred detection procedure is X-ray fluorescence analysis. In a typical X-ray fluorescence spectrum, each trace element has its characteristic peak position or energy. The counting rate at that position or channel is proportional to the number of microbeads tagged with the corresponding element. The fluorescence is measured in the presence of air, involving about 10^{-8} mole of argon gas near the X-ray detector. The channel of the argon signal does not include the amplifying factor of the microbead labels. Using microbeads, assuming each contributing an amplifying factor of 108, it is implied that signal level of 10^{-16} mole for the target molecules can be reached in a few seconds. The assay sensitivity using such a system is, of course, very much higher.

The microbeads used in the present invention preferably are small latex beads such as those supplied by Polyscience, Inc. (Paul Valley Industrial Park, Warrington, PA 18976). A preferred size (diameter) of the microbeads is 0.3 micrometers or less. To improve sensitivity, it is preferred that the microbeads should be 0.25 micrometers or smaller, such as 0.1 micrometers or below. The microbeads preferably are not smaller than 0.05 micrometers since below this size the reporting signals are reduced.

The weak hybridizing characteristics of the genetic probe/reporter molecule duplex and the stronger hybridizing of the genetic probe with the target sequence under given assay conditions can result from the respective number of nucleotide base pairs which form the duplex by complementary binding. In an embodiment of the invention, the target sequence comprises a characteristic sense sequence, the genetic probe comprises an antisense sequence complementary to the characteristic sense sequence of the target sequence and the reporter molecule comprises a sense sequence which is shorter than the target sense sequence and is complementary to part of the genetic probe antisense sequence. This can result in the preferential binding of the probe to the target under the assay conditions. Such conditions as temperature or pH are predetermined so that the genetic probe forms a weakly hybridized duplex with the reporter molecule and a strongly hybridized duplex with the target sequence. For this purpose it is preferred that the assay be conducted at a temperature just below the melting temperature of the duplex of the genetic probe and the reporter molecule.

One way of differentiating the disassociated reporter molecules from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes is to combine the disassociated reporter molecules with another substance, so that distinguishing characteristics can be imparted to the disassociated reporter molecule or so that it can be collected at a

position different from the position of undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes. One way of doing this is to provide in the aqueous medium a number of nucleotide polymers which have characteristics that they will selectively hybridize with only the disassociated reporter molecules.

Preferably, the nucleotide polymers which may be provided in the medium are nucleotide-comprising homopolymer molecules.

The reporter molecule may further comprise a hybridizable sequence adapted to hybridize with the homopolymer. A number of nucleotides which are capable of forming base pairs with the homopolymer may be comprised by that hybridizable sequence. Alternatively, nucleotides capable of forming base pairs with the homopolymer may be comprised by both the hybridizable sequence and the sense sequence of the reporter molecule. The hybridization of the homopolymer and reporter molecule then will depend on the number of nucleotides available for forming base pairs and on the assay conditions. A preferred embodiment of the invention is where the number of base pair-forming nucleotides is sufficient under the predetermined assay conditions for the formation of a reporter-homopolymer duplex between the hybridizable sequence and the homopolymer when the reporter molecule is disassociated from the genetic probe, and is insufficient under the reaction conditions to form the reporter-homopolymer duplex when the reporter molecule is hybridized with the genetic probe due to blocking of some of said base pair-forming nucleotides by the genetic probe. When the base pair-forming nucleotides are comprised by both the hybridizable sequence and the sense sequence of the reporter molecule, it is preferred for the base pair-forming nucleotides of the sense sequence to be located adjacent to the hybridizable sequence of the reporter.

The above homopolymers may be composed of X nucleotides and the base pair-forming nucleotides of the reporter molecule of Y nucleotides, wherein when:

- X is dC, Y is G;
- X is C, Y is G;
- X is dG, Y is C;
- X is G, Y is C;
- X is dC, Y is dG;
- X is C, Y is dG;
- X is dG, Y is dC;
- X is G, Y is dC.

When the disassociated reporter molecules containing the labelled microbeads are differentiated by hybridizing with homopolymers in the medium, the resulting duplex of homopolymer and reporter molecules may be distinguished from probe-reporter molecules in various ways. One such way is to provide the homopolymers in a fixed location. This may be done by linking the homopolymers to a solid substrate on which the disassociated reporters are collected by formation of reporter-homopolymer duplexes. The solid substrate may be composed of any material to which the homopolymers can be linked, such as glass or a hydrophilic polymeric latex. For example, the substrate could be a container within which the aqueous medium is contained, and the homopolymers could be linked to a specific location of the surface inside the container.

Providing the homopolymers linked at a specific location on such a solid substrate enables an advantageous method of detection to be employed. This detection procedure can be followed when the microbeads are labelled with metal elements or compounds. The labelled microbeads linked to disassociated reporter molecules then may be detected by X-ray fluorescence analysis utilizing a source of X-rays or electrons for irradiating the disassociated reporter molecules collected on the solid substrate and an X-ray fluorescence detector capable of viewing a narrow solid angle. For this purpose, the fixed location of the homopolymers on the solid substrate is selected in relation to the detector and the aqueous medium so that the detector essentially views fluorescent X-rays emitted by the collected disassociated reporter molecules without viewing a significant number of fluorescent X-rays emitted by undisassociated reporter molecules in said aqueous medium. This in effect segregates the disassociated reporter molecules from the undisassociated ones.

An alternative procedure for detection of the labels of undisassociated reporter molecules collected in a fixed location by the formation of the reporter-homopolymer duplexes, is to remove the aqueous medium from the location of the solid substrate, and where necessary, to wash the solid substrate. This results in removing undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes from the location of the solid substrate at which the homopolymer-reporter duplexes are affixed. Then, the labels of the reporter molecules in such location can be detected by any suitable means, since the detection will not be affected by "noise" signals resulting from the presence of the labels of reporter molecules in the undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes.

In the case of use of homopolymer molecules in the aqueous medium, procedures other than affixing the homopolymers to a solid substrate can be followed. For example, the homopolymer molecules may be

free-floating, and the resulting homopolymer-reporter duplexes can be distinguished from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes. One way of doing this is to label the homopolymer molecules. Each homopolymer molecule may be linked to a magnetically labelled microbead. Disassociated, labelled reporter molecules then may be differentiated from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes by the formed reporter-homopolymer duplexes having magnetic labels. Such magnetically labelled reporter-homopolymer duplexes can be collected by magnetic attraction to a desired location. At the location the labels of microbeads linked to reporter molecules can be detected. Undesired interference from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes can be avoided by the means described above such as removal of the aqueous medium from the collected duplexes.

The method of the invention also may employ a control assay done simultaneously with the assay of an unknown target sequence. This may be done by also admixing in the aqueous medium as a control a known quantity of a known target sequence and additional weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes. These additional duplexes are formed from a genetic probe for the known target sequence and a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead, with that microbead being labelled with a metal element different from the label of the reporter molecule for the unknown target sequence. The genetic probe for the known target sequence is capable of hybridizing more strongly with the known target sequence than with the reporter molecule to which it is initially hybridized, under predetermined assay conditions. When both the unknown and the known target sequences have been admixed, the detection step simultaneously and separately detects both labels of microbeads linked to reporter molecules disassociated from the genetic probe for the known target sequence and those microbeads for the unknown target sequence. This may be done by analysis of X-ray fluorescence characteristic of different metal elements which label the different reporter molecules. It then is an easy procedure to calibrate the assay of unknown target sequences against the known target sequence assay.

The use of a control target sequence can also be used to compensate for variations in the number of reporter molecules which may be linked to a single microbead. The microbeads are prepared so as to substantially have a single reporter molecule per single microbead. When more than one reporter molecule is linked to a single microbead, more than a single target sequence may cause disassociation of the reporter molecules linked to the single bead. A count of microbeads then will give a lower result for an indication of target sequence quantity than would be correct. This can readily be compensated by use of a control system in which the reporter molecules are linked to microbeads in the same way as those used for assay of the unknown target sequence. Alternatively, if the number of reporter molecules linked to a single microbead is known, the assay can be calibrated accordingly.

Employing X-ray fluorescence analysis for the detection step also makes it possible to simultaneously assay a plurality of different unknown target sequences. When this is to be done, the different kinds of target sequences in the sample of genetic material are assayed by admixing in the aqueous medium different varieties of hybridized nucleotide duplexes. Each different duplex variety should be comprised of first of all, a different type of genetic probe, whereby each type is capable of hybridizing with a specific different kind of target sequence, and secondly a reporter molecule linked to a differently labelled microbead, with the microbeads of different duplex varieties having different metal element labels. After introduction of the genetic material into the aqueous medium, reporter molecules having microbeads corresponding to the particular individual target sequences will be disassociated. They are simultaneously and separately detected by detecting the labels of the differently labelled microbeads by analysis of X-ray fluorescence characteristic of each different metal element.

One of the main features of the invention, the homogeneous hybridization of the target sequence in the aqueous medium without affixing it to a solid, is maintained in a further embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment the genetic probe is labelled and acts as a reporter in a negatively correlated assay whereby a separate reporter molecule may be omitted.

In this alternative embodiment, genetic material including a target sequence is admixed in an aqueous medium under predetermined assay conditions with weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (a) a genetic probe for said target sequence, the genetic probe being linked to a labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, the genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with the target sequence than with the homopolymer under the predetermined assay conditions. The target sequences then hybridize with genetic probes of the probe-homopolymer duplexes to form target-probe duplexes and the labelled microbeads carried by the genetic probes of the formed target-probe duplexes are disassociated from said homopolymers. Remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes are segregated from target-probe duplexes and the labels of the labelled microbeads in the remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes are detected. What is measured is the decrease from a count of labels in the initially provided probe-homopolymer duplexes.

A weak hybridization of the initially provided duplex and a stronger hybridization with the duplex containing a target sequence is provided in the same way as described above for the first embodiment. To accomplish this, the target sequence comprises a characteristic sense sequence and the genetic probe comprises (1) an antisense sequence complementary to the characteristic sense sequence of said target sequence and (2) a hybridizable sequence adapted to hybridize with the homopolymer. A number of nucleotides which are capable of forming base pairs with the homopolymer are comprised by said hybridizable sequence or by both said hybridizable sequence and the antisense sequence of the genetic probe.

The number of base pair-forming nucleotides should be sufficient under the predetermined assay conditions for the genetic probe and homopolymer of the probe-homopolymer duplex to remain hybridized in the absence of the target sequences, but insufficient for remaining hybridized under the reaction conditions when target sequences are present in the aqueous medium, due to blocking of some of the base pair-forming nucleotides by the target sequence. Preferably, the base pair-forming nucleotides are comprised by both the hybridizable sequence and the antisense sequence of the genetic probe, and the base pair-forming nucleotides of the antisense sequence are located adjacent to the hybridizable sequence. The homopolymers may be composed of X nucleotides and the base pair-forming nucleotides of the genetic probe of Y nucleotides in combinations as described hereinabove.

Conditions of the assay such as temperature or pH are predetermined so that the genetic probe forms a weakly hybridized duplex with the homopolymer and a strongly hybridized duplex with the target sequence. Preferably the assay is conducted at a temperature just below the melting temperature of the duplex of the genetic probe and the homopolymer.

To check the assay result, if desired, the assay is conducted at a temperature just below the melting temperature of the duplex of the genetic probe and the homopolymer and after first measuring a decrease in the count of labels of probe-homopolymer duplexes, the assay temperature is lowered to a temperature below the melting temperature of a duplex formable between (a) the base pair-forming nucleotides comprised by the hybridizable sequence of said genetic probe and (b) said homopolymer, and the labels of labelled microbeads in probe-homopolymer duplexes are detected to measure an increase of label count over the count of the first measurement. The microbeads are labelled in the same way as described above, and X-ray fluorescence analysis is also the preferred detection procedure.

It is preferred that the homopolymer of the probe-homopolymer duplexes should be linked to a solid substrate in a fixed location. This may be part of the container for the aqueous medium, as described above. This permits segregation of remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes from target-probe duplexes by use of a narrow solid angle X-ray fluorescence detector as described above. Alternatively, the aqueous medium may be removed from the solid substrate which optionally is washed to remove target-probe duplexes therefrom and thus eliminate noise.

In the alternative embodiment of the invention, a known target sequence can be employed as a control, and multiple unknown target sequences may be assayed in a similar way to that described above.

In the case of use of a control, the method comprises also admixing in the aqueous medium as a control a known quantity of a known target sequence and additional weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes. The additional duplexes are of (c) a genetic probe for the known target and (d) a homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe (c) being linked to a labelled microbead, said microbead being labelled with a metal element different from the label of the genetic probe for the unknown target. The genetic probe (c) for the known target is capable of hybridizing more strongly with said known target sequence than with the homopolymer (d) under predetermined assay conditions. There is simultaneously and separately detected: I. the labels of the labelled microbeads in the remaining probe for the unknown target (a)-homopolymer (b) duplexes and II. the labels of the labelled microbeads in the remaining probe (c)-homopolymer (d) duplexes, by analysis of X-ray fluorescence characteristic of said different metal elements, and the assay of the target sequences is calibrated against the assay of the control.

For a simultaneous determination of multiple target sequences, wherein said genetic material includes different kinds of target sequences to be assayed, said different kinds are assayed by admixing in the aqueous medium different varieties of weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes, each different duplex variety being comprised of (a) a different type of genetic probe, each type being capable of hybridizing with a particular one of said different kinds of target sequences to be assayed and each type of genetic probe being linked to a differently labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, the microbeads of the different duplex varieties having different metal element labels; and simultaneously and separately detecting the labels of the differently labelled microbeads in the remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes by analysis of X-ray fluorescence characteristic of each different metal element.

In accordance with the invention, a kit is provided. The kit may comprise components which enable an

assay in accordance with either of the alternative embodiments to be performed.

In one embodiment, the essential components of the kit are contained in an aqueous medium together or in separate portions of the medium, these components being:

A. weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (i) a genetic probe for the target sequence and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead; and

B. a plurality of nucleotide-comprising homopolymers capable of selectively hybridizing with the reporter molecules (ii) when said reporter molecules are not hybridized with the genetic probes (i).

The characteristics of the components of said kit are as described above in connection with the first embodiment of the method of the invention.

The kit may further comprise a solid substrate to which the homopolymers are linked, and this may be part of the container in which the aqueous medium may be contained.

In an embodiment of this kit, whereby different kinds of target sequences may be simultaneously assayed, component A. additionally comprises different varieties of hybridized nucleotide duplexes, each different duplex variety being composed of (i) a different type of genetic probe, each type being capable of hybridizing with a particular one of said different kinds of target sequences to be assayed, and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to a differently labelled microbead, the microbeads of different duplex varieties having different metal element labels, said different duplex varieties being contained in the same aqueous medium or in separate portions thereof.

An embodiment of the kit also provides for use of a control, wherein the kit further includes:

C. a known quantity of a known target sequence as a control, contained in a portion of the aqueous medium which is separate from the aqueous medium containing component A.; and

D. additional weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes, said additional duplexes being of (iii) a genetic probe for said known target sequence and (iv) a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead, said microbead being labelled with a metal element different from the label of the reporter molecule (ii), said genetic probe (iii) being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said known target sequence than with said reporter molecule (iv) under predetermined assay conditions.

A further embodiment of the kit is useful for carrying out the above-described alternative method. This kit comprises an aqueous medium containing component (A) which comprises weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (a) a genetic probe for said target sequence, said genetic probe being linked to a labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with the target sequence than with the homopolymer under predetermined assay conditions.

The characteristic of the components of this kit are as described above in connection with the alternative embodiment of the assay method.

This alternative kit optionally may further comprise a solid substrate to which the homopolymers are linked, and the solid can be part of a container for the aqueous medium.

The kit may be adapted for assaying different kinds of target sequences, in which case component (A) additionally comprises different varieties of hybridized nucleotide duplexes, each different duplex variety being comprised of (a) a different type of genetic probe, each type being capable of hybridizing with a particular one of said different kinds of target sequences to be assayed and each type of genetic probe being linked to a differently labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, the microbeads of the different duplex varieties having different metal element labels, said different duplex varieties being contained in the same aqueous medium or in separate portions thereof.

Where a control target sequence is to be assayed the kit further includes: B. a known quantity of a known target sequence as a control, contained in a portion of the aqueous medium which is separate from the aqueous medium containing component A.; and

C. additional weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes, said additional duplexes being of (c) a genetic probe for said known target sequence and (d) a homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe (c) being linked to a labelled microbead, said microbead being labelled with a metal element different from the label of the genetic probe (a) for the unknown target sequence, and said genetic probe (c) being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said known target sequence than with said homopolymer (d) under predetermined assay conditions.

The assay of the present invention is advantageous since it can be accomplished quickly and readily, with great sensitivity of measurement. There is no loss of target sequence binding sites through binding to a solid substrate. The method of the invention eliminates a number of steps required in the prior art such as centrifugation, and in most cases washing steps. By use of microbeads, the detection is highly sensitive

because of the amplification factor of the numerous labels carried in or on the microbead. The need to handle and dispose of radioactive materials can be eliminated by choosing one of the other detection procedures such as the preferred X-ray fluorescence procedure. The latter procedure leads to the further advantage of enabling simultaneous assay with a control and/or simultaneous assay of a number of different unknown target sequences.

Examples of the novel method are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1 illustrates the components in the aqueous medium during three stages of the assay according to the above first described embodiment of the method of the invention. The components are understood to be in an aqueous medium (not shown). A genetic probe 1 having an antisense sequence 2 forms a duplex with a reporter molecule 3. The reporter molecule 3 comprises a sense sequence 4, a hybridizable sequence 5 and a microbead 6 having labels (not shown). At this stage also in the medium are homopolymer sequence 7 linked to solid substrate 8. Stage B represents introduction of genetic material including unknown target sequence 9 having sense sequence 10.

Following the introduction of the target sequence of stage B, stage C depicts the resulting components in the aqueous medium. Reporter 3 has disassociated from its previous duplex with the probe 1, and homopolymer 7 forms a duplex by hybridization with the hybridizable sequence 5 and part of the sense sequence 4 of reporter 3, whereby microbead 6 becomes located at the location of solid substrate 8. Probe 1 has become disassociated from the previous duplex with the reporter molecule and forms a duplex with target sequence 9 by hybridization of the antisense sequence 2 of probe 1 with the sense sequence 10 of target 9. The medium further contains undisassociated duplexes of reporter molecule 3 and genetic probe 1.

Figure 2 illustrates the above-described alternative embodiment of the method of the invention, and indicates the components present in the aqueous medium (not shown) at stages A, B and C. Stage A represents the aqueous medium at the start of the assay before introduction of genetic material. The medium contains genetic probe 11 having an antisense sequence 12 and hybridizable sequence 13 as well as a microbead 6 which has labels (not shown). Homopolymer 7 which is linked to solid substrate 8 forms a duplex with probe 11 by hybridization with the hybridizable sequence 13 and part of the antisense sequence 12 of probe 11. Stage B represents the introduction into the medium of genetic material containing unknown target sequence 9 comprising sense sequence 10. Stage C represents the components present after introduction of the genetic material. The genetic probe 11 has disassociated from homopolymer 7 and has formed a new duplex between the sense sequence 10 of the target sequence and the antisense sequence 12 of the genetic probe. Microbead 6 is thereby carried with the duplex away from the location on solid substrate 8 of the homopolymer 7.

To simplify the figures, only a single one of each component is shown at each stage although it will be appreciated that a plurality of such components would ordinarily be present.

The following examples are provided to illustrate but not limit the invention. In the examples commercially available deoxynucleotide homopolymers are used. Details of linking homopolymers to substrates and of linking the reporter molecules to latex such as the microbeads can be found in the above-mentioned text of Maniatis, et al., "Molecule Cloning". Viral and cellular *myc* and *ras* DNA clones are commercially available. Appropriate DNA fragments are prepared in a known way. Various cell lines and primary cells known to express different levels of *myc* and *ras* sequences can be used for testing. Appropriate oncogene probes for *ras* and *myc* are commercially available.

The melting temperature (T_m) of DNA duplexes in many cases is known or can be calculated from the formula:

$$T_m = 80^\circ\text{C} + 18.5 (\log \text{concentration Na Cl}) + 58.4 (\% \text{ CG pairs}) - \left(\frac{820}{\text{number of base pairs}} \right)$$

Melting temperatures for DNA duplexes are known to be about as follows:

number of base pairs	T _m (°C)
25	75
15	55
12	40
10	25

EXAMPLE 1

Restriction fragments of genetic material can be assayed for the presence and quantity of ras and myc oncogenes. An aqueous medium is provided, within which are contained:

(1) homopolymer sequences of 20 C nucleotides linked to a glass substrate;

(2) duplexes of (a) a genetic probe having an antisense sequence for ras, said probe having 25 nucleotides, hybridized with (b) a reporter molecule having 8 G nucleotides in a hybridizable sequence and a sense sequence having 15 nucleotides with the GC to AT ratio being 1, and being complementary to nucleotides of said antisense sequence of the probe; the sense sequence of the reporter molecule comprises 3 G nucleotides located adjacent to the hybridizable sequence; the reporter molecule is linked to a microbead labelled with Cr atoms;

(3) duplexes which are the same as those of (2) above but wherein the antisense sequence of the genetic probe is for myc and the microbeads are labelled with Ti atoms.

The assay is conducted at about 50° C. Since the melting temperature for 15 base pairs is about 55° C, the above duplexes (2) and (3) remain in the medium as weak hybrids formed from 15 nucleotides of the reporter sense sequence and a like number of the genetic probe antisense sequence. The hybrid of 15 base pairs has a melting temperature just above the assay temperature.

A hybrid between the reporter molecule and the homopolymer does not form at the assay temperature because only 8 G nucleotides from the hybridizable sequence of the reporter molecule are available for forming base pairs with the homopolymer, and a hybrid of 8 GC pairs has a melting temperature of 35° C, much below the assay temperature.

Genetic restriction fragments including target ras and myc sequences are introduced into the aqueous medium. Since the antisense sequence of the genetic probe has 25 nucleotides, the genetic probes disassociate from the weakly hybridized probe-reporter duplexes and form more strongly hybridized duplexes with the target ras and myc sequences. Each disassociated probe-reporter duplex releases a reporter molecule linked to a microbead having a label specific to the target sequence which hybridized with the probe of that initial duplex.

The disassociated reporter molecules form duplexes by hybridization because upon release from the genetic probe, the reporter molecule contains 8 G nucleotides in its hybridizable sequence and an adjacent 3 more G nucleotides in its sense sequence which are no longer blocked by hybridization with the probe, making available a total of 11 G nucleotides for hybridization with the homopolymer. A homopolymer-reporter hybrid having 11 GC pairs is formed and has a melting temperature of about 63° C, which is above the temperature of the assay.

The microbeads of the homopolymer-reporter duplexes are fixed in location at the location of the glass substrate. Detection of the labels is done by X-ray fluorescence as described above. Fluorescent signals from Cr are correlated with quantity of ras and fluorescent signals from Ti are simultaneously obtained and correlated with quantity of myc.

EXAMPLE 2

Restriction fragments as described in Example 1 are assayed. An aqueous medium is provided, within which are contained:

(i) duplexes of:

- (a) a homopolymer sequence having 20 C nucleotides linked at one end to a glass substrate, the homopolymer being hybridized with (b) a genetic probe having a hybridizable sequence containing 8 G nucleotides and a 25 nucleotide antisense sequence for ras, said antisense sequence is selected to contain 3 G nucleotides located at the end of the hybridizable sequence; the genetic probe is linked to a microbead labelled with Cr atoms;

(ii) duplexes which are the same as those of (i) above but wherein the antisense sequence of the genetic probe is for myc and the microbeads are labelled with Ti atoms.

- The quantity of microbeads of each label type thus located at the location of the substrate is a standard known quantity, or the quantity is measured by X-ray fluorescence. The assay temperature is 45° C.

Each homopolymer-probe duplex is formed from a total of 11 GC pairs in the genetic probe hybridized with a like number of nucleotides in the homopolymer. Since the melting temperature for 11 GC base pairs is 63° C, which is above the assay temperature of 45° C, the homopolymer-probe duplexes (i) and (ii) remain in the medium as hybrids.

Genetic restriction fragments including target ras and myc sequences are introduced into the aqueous medium. Since the antisense sequence of the genetic probe has 25 nucleotides, it preferentially hybridizes with the target sequence, the target thereby blocking the 3 G nucleotides of the antisense sequence which are adjacent to the hybridizable sequence of the genetic probe. This reduces the G nucleotides of the genetic probe available for hybridizing with the homopolymer to the 8 G nucleotides of the hybridizable sequence. The melting temperature for a duplex of 8 GC pairs is about 35° C, which is below the assay temperature. Therefore, the genetic probe is released from the homopolymer, carries away the labelled microbead and is pre-sent in the medium as a probe-target duplex.

The labels of microbeads of the homopolymer-probe duplexes remaining fixed in location at the location of the glass substrate are detected by X-ray fluorescence as described above. The decrease of fluorescent signals from Cr is correlated with quantity of ras and the decrease of fluorescent signals from Ti is simultaneously measured and correlated with quantity of myc.

Claims

1. A method for assaying genetic sequences, which comprises:

- admixing in an aqueous medium under predetermined assay conditions (1) genetic material which includes a sequence to be assayed (target sequence) and (2) weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (i) a genetic probe for said target sequence and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to labelled microbead, said genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said target sequence than with said reporter molecule under said predetermined assay conditions;

whereby target sequences hybridize with genetic probes of said duplexes and, correspondingly, reporter molecules disassociate from said probe-reporter duplexes;

differentiating disassociated reporter molecules from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes;

and detecting the labels of the microbeads which are linked to the differentiated, disassociated reporter molecules.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the target sequence comprises a characteristic sense sequence, the genetic probe comprises an antisense sequence complementary to the characteristic sense sequence of said target sequence and the reporter molecule comprises a sense sequence which is shorter than the target sense sequence and is complementary to part of the genetic probe antisense sequence.

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein conditions of the assay selected from temperature and pH are predetermined so that the genetic probe forms a weakly hybridized duplex with the reporter molecule and a strongly hybridized duplex with the target sequence.

4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the assay is conducted at a temperature just below the melting temperature of the duplex of the genetic probe and the reporter molecule.

5. A method according to claim 2, further comprising providing in said aqueous medium a plurality of nucleotide polymers which selectively hybridize with disassociated reporter molecules, for differentiating said disassociated reporter molecules from undisassociated reporter molecules.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the nucleotide polymers are nucleotide-comprising homopolymer molecules.

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the reporter molecule further comprises a hybridizable sequence adapted to hybridize with said homopolymer, and a number of nucleotides which are capable of forming base pairs with said homopolymer are comprised by said hybridizable sequence or by both said hybridizable sequence and the sense sequence of the reporter molecule.

5 8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the number of base pair-forming nucleotides is sufficient under the predetermined assay conditions for the formation of a reporter-homopolymer duplex between said hybridizable sequence and said homopolymer when the reporter molecule is disassociated from the genetic probe, and is insufficient under the reaction conditions to form said reporter-homopolymer duplex when the reporter molecule is hybridized with the genetic probe due to blocking of some of said base pair-forming
10 nucleotides by said genetic probe.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein the base pair-forming nucleotides are comprised by both the hybridizable sequence and the sense sequence of the reporter molecule, and the base pair-forming nucleotides of said sense sequence are located adjacent to said hybridizable sequence.

10. A method according to claim 8, wherein the homopolymers are linked to a solid substrate on which
15 disassociated reporters are collected by formation of reporter-homopolymer duplexes.

11. A method according to claim 8, wherein each homo polymer molecule is linked to a magnetically labelled microbead, disassociated labelled reporter molecules are differentiated from undisassociated probe-reporter duplexes by forming reporter-homopolymer duplexes having magnetic labels and collecting the reporter-homopolymer duplexes by magnetic attraction to a desired location, and detecting the labels of
20 micro-beads linked to reporter molecules at said location.

12. A method according to any of claims 1 to 10, wherein said micro-beads are labelled with colored compounds, compounds which are fluorescent under ultraviolet illumination, radioactive tracers or with metal elements or compounds detectable by X-ray fluorescence.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the microbeads are labelled with metal elements or
25 compounds and the labelled microbeads linked to disassociated reporter sequences are detected by X-ray fluorescence analysis.

14. A method according to claim 10, wherein the microbeads are labelled with metal elements or compounds and the labelled microbeads linked to disassociated reporter molecules are detected by X-ray fluorescence analysis utilizing a source of X-rays or electrons for irradiating disassociated reporter
30 molecules collected on the solid substrate and an X-ray fluorescence detector capable of viewing a narrow solid angle, and the fixed location of the homopolymers on said solid substrate is selected in relation to said detector and said aqueous medium so that said detector essentially views fluorescent X-rays emitted by said collected disassociated reporter molecules without viewing a significant number of fluorescent X-rays emitted by undisassociated reporter molecules in said aqueous medium.

15. A method according to claim 13 or 14, further comprising also admixing in the aqueous medium as
35 a control a known quantity of a known target sequence and additional weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes, said additional duplexes being of (iii) a genetic probe for said known target sequence and (iv) a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead, said microbead being labelled with a metal element different from the label of the reporter molecule (ii), said genetic probe (iii) being capable of hybridizing
40 more strongly with said known target sequence than with said reporter molecule (iv) under said predetermined assay conditions;

simultaneously and separately detecting (A) the labels of the microbeads which are linked to reporter molecules (ii) having been disassociated from the genetic probe (i) for the unknown target sequence and (B) the labels of the microbeads which are linked to reporter molecules (iv) having been disassociated from the
45 genetic probe (iii) for the known target sequence, by analysis of X-ray fluorescence characteristic of said different metal elements;

and calibrating the assay of the unknown target sequences against the assay of the known target sequence.

16. A method according to claim 13, 14 or 15, wherein:
said genetic material includes different kinds of target sequences to be assayed, and said different kinds of
50 target sequences are assayed by admixing in the aqueous medium different varieties of hybridized nucleotide duplexes, each different duplex variety being comprised of (i) a different type of genetic probe, each type being capable of hybridizing with a particular one of said different kinds of target sequences to be assayed, and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to a differently labelled microbead, the microbeads of different duplex varieties having different metal element labels;
55 and simultaneously and separately detecting the labels of the differently labelled microbeads by analysis of X-ray fluorescence characteristic of each different metal element.

17. A method for assaying genetic sequences, which comprises:
 admixing in an aqueous medium under predetermined assay conditions (I) genetic material which includes
 a sequence to be assayed (target sequence) and (II) weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (a) a genetic
 probe for said target sequence, said genetic probe being linked to a labelled microbead, and (b) a
 5 homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said target
 sequence than with said homopolymer under said predetermined assay conditions;
 whereby target sequences hybridize with genetic probes of the probe-homopolymer duplexes to form
 target-probe duplexes and the labelled microbeads carried by the genetic probes of the formed target-
 probe duplexes are disassociated from said homopolymers;
 10 segregating the remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes from target-probe duplexes;
 and detecting the labels of the labelled microbeads in the remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes to
 measure the decrease from a count of labels in the initially provided probe-homopolymer duplexes.
18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the homopolymers of the probe-homopolymer duplexes
 are linked to a solid substrate in a fixed location.
- 15 19. A method according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the target sequence comprises a characteristic
 sense sequence and the genetic probe comprises (1) an antisense sequence complementary to the
 characteristic sense sequence of said target sequence and (2) a hybridizable sequence adapted to
 hybridize with said homopolymer, and a number of nucleotides which are capable of forming base pairs
 with said homopolymer are comprised by said hybridizable sequence or by both said hybridizable
 20 sequence and the antisense sequence of the genetic probe.
20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the number of base pair-forming nucleotides is sufficient
 under the predetermined assay conditions for the genetic probe and homopolymer of said probe-
 homopolymer duplex to remain hybridized in the absence of said target sequences, and is insufficient for
 remaining hybridized under the reaction conditions when target sequences are present in the aqueous
 25 medium, due to blocking of some of said base pair-forming nucleotides by said target sequence.
21. A method according to claim 20, wherein the base pair-forming nucleotides are comprised by both
 the hybridizable sequence and the antisense sequence of the genetic probe, and the base pair-forming
 nucleotides of said antisense sequence are located adjacent to said hybridizable sequence.
22. A method according to any of claims 17 to 21, wherein conditions of the assay selected from
 30 temperature and pH are predetermined so that the genetic probe forms a weakly hybridized duplex with the
 homopolymer and a strongly hybridized duplex with the target sequence.
23. A method according to claim 22, wherein the assay is conducted at a temperature just below the
 melting temperature of the duplex of the genetic probe and the homopolymer.
24. A method according to claim 23, wherein after first measuring a decrease in the count of labels of
 35 probe-homopolymer duplexes, the assay temperature is lowered to a temperature below the melting
 temperature of a duplex formable between (a) the base pair-forming nucleotides comprised by the
 hybridizable sequence of said genetic probe and (b) said homopolymer, and the labels of labelled
 microbeads in probe-homopolymer duplexes are detected to measure an increase of label count over the
 count of the first measurement.
- 40 25. A method according to any of claims 17 to 24, wherein said micro-beads are labelled with colored
 compounds, compounds which are fluorescent under ultraviolet illumination, radioactive tracers or with
 metal elements or compounds detectable by X-ray fluorescence.
26. A method according to claim 25, wherein the microbeads are labelled with metal elements or
 compounds and the labelled microbeads in the probe-homopolymer duplexes are detected by X-ray
 45 fluorescence analysis.
27. A method according to claim 18, wherein the micro beads are labelled with metal elements or
 compounds and the labelled microbeads linked to probe-homopolymer duplexes are detected by X-ray
 fluorescence analysis utilizing a source of X-rays or electrons for irradiating the probe-homopolymer
 duplexes collected on said solid substrate and an X-ray fluorescence detector capable of viewing a narrow
 50 solid angle, and the fixed location of said solid substrate is selected in relation to said detector and said
 aqueous medium so that said detector essentially views fluorescent X-rays emitted by said collected probe-
 homopolymer duplexes without viewing a significant number of fluorescent X-rays emitted by target-probe
 duplexes in said aqueous medium.
28. A method according to claim 26 or 27, further comprising also admixing in the aqueous medium as
 55 a control a known quantity of a known target sequence and additional weakly hybridized nucleotide
 duplexes, said additional duplexes being of (c) a genetic probe for said known target sequence and (d) a
 homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe (c) being linked to a labelled microbead, said microbead being
 labelled with a metal element different from the label of the genetic probe (a) for the unknown target, and

said genetic probe (c) being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said known target sequence than with said homopolymer (d) under said predetermined assay conditions;

simultaneously and separately detecting I. the labels of the labelled microbeads in the remaining probe (a) -homopolymer (b) duplexes and II. the labels of the labelled microbeads in the remaining probe (c)-homopolymer (d) duplexes, by analysis of X-ray fluorescence characteristic of said different metal elements; and calibrating the assay of the target sequences against the assay of the control.

29. A method according to claim 26, 27 or 28, wherein said genetic material includes different kinds of target sequences to be assayed, and said different kinds of target sequences are assayed by admixing in the aqueous medium different varieties of weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes, each different duplex variety being comprised of (a) a different type of genetic probe, each type being capable of hybridizing with a particular one of said different kinds of target sequences to be assayed and each type of genetic probe being linked to a differently labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, the microbeads of the different duplex varieties having different metal element labels;

and simultaneously and separately detecting the labels of the differently labelled microbeads in the remaining probe-homopolymer duplexes by analysis of X-ray fluorescence characteristic of each different metal element.

30. A kit for assaying genetic sequences in an aqueous medium containing genetic material which includes a genetic target sequence to be assayed, said kit comprising an aqueous medium containing together in said medium or in separate portions of the medium the following components:

A. weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (i) a genetic probe for said target sequence and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead; and

B. a plurality of nucleotide-comprising homopolymers capable of selectively hybridizing with the reporter molecules (ii) when said reporter molecules are not hybridized with the genetic probes (i).

31. A kit according to claim 30, wherein said target sequence, genetic probe, reporter molecule, labelled microbead and nucleotide-comprising homopolymers are as defined in any of claims 2, 7 to 9 or 11 to 13.

32. A kit according to claim 30 or 31, further comprising a solid substrate to which the homopolymers are linked.

33. A kit according to claim 30, 31 or 32, for assaying different kinds of target sequences, wherein component A. additionally comprises different varieties of hybridized nucleotide duplexes, each different duplex variety being composed of (i) a different type of genetic probe, each type being capable of hybridizing with a particular one of said different kinds of target sequences to be assayed, and (ii) a reporter molecule linked to a differently labelled microbead, the microbeads of different duplex varieties having different metal element labels, said different duplex varieties being contained in the same aqueous medium or in separate portions thereof.

34. A kit according to any of claims 30 to 33, further including

C. a known quantity of a known target sequence as a control, contained in a portion of the aqueous medium which is separate from the aqueous medium containing component A.; and

D. additional weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes, said additional duplexes being of (iii) a genetic probe for said known target sequence and (iv) a reporter molecule linked to a labelled microbead, said microbead being labelled with a metal element different from the label of the reporter molecule (ii), said genetic probe (iii) being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said known target sequence than with said reporter molecule (iv) under predetermined assay conditions.

35. A kit for assaying genetic sequences in an aqueous medium containing genetic material which includes a genetic target sequence to be assayed, said kit comprising an aqueous medium containing component (A) which comprises weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes of (a) a genetic probe for said target sequence, said genetic probe being linked to a labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said target sequence than with said homopolymer under predetermined assay conditions.

36. A kit according to claim 35, wherein said target sequence, genetic probe, labelled microbead and homopolymer molecule are as defined in any of claims 19 to 21, 25 or 26.

37. A kit according to claim 35 or 36, further comprising a solid substrate to which the homopolymers are linked.

38. A kit according to claim 35, 36 or 37, for assaying different kinds of target sequences, wherein component (A) additionally comprises different varieties of hybridized nucleotide duplexes, each different duplex variety being comprised of (a) a different type of genetic probe, each type being capable of

hybridizing with a particular one of said different kinds of target sequences to be assayed and each type of genetic probe being linked to a differently labelled microbead, and (b) a homopolymer molecule, the microbeads of the different duplex varieties having different metal element labels, said different duplex varieties being contained in the same aqueous medium or in separate portions thereof.

5 39. A kit according to any of claims 35 to 38, further including

B. a known quantity of a known target sequence as a control, contained in a portion of the aqueous medium which is separate from the aqueous medium containing component A.; and

10 C. additional weakly hybridized nucleotide duplexes, said additional duplexes being of (c) a genetic probe for said known target sequence and (d) a homopolymer molecule, said genetic probe (c) being linked to a labelled microbead, said microbead being labelled with a metal element different from the label of the genetic probe (a) for the unknown target sequence, and said genetic probe (c) being capable of hybridizing more strongly with said known target sequence than with said homopolymer (d) under predetermined assay conditions.

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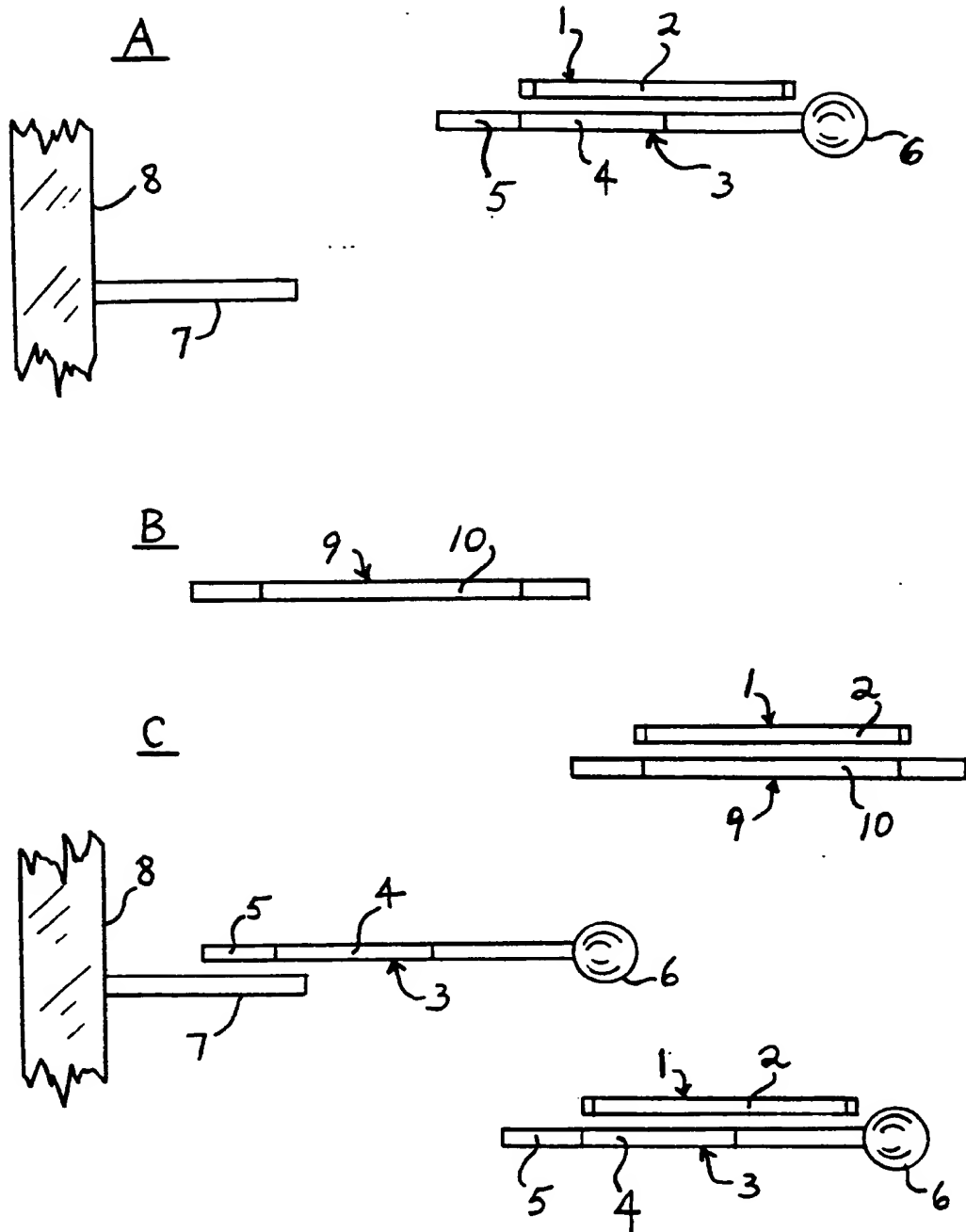
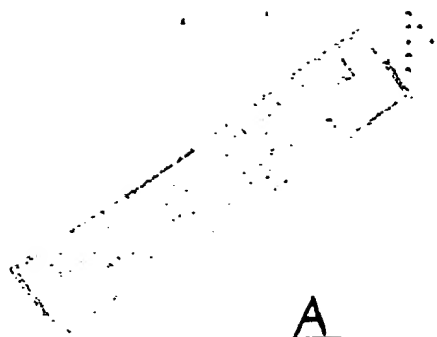
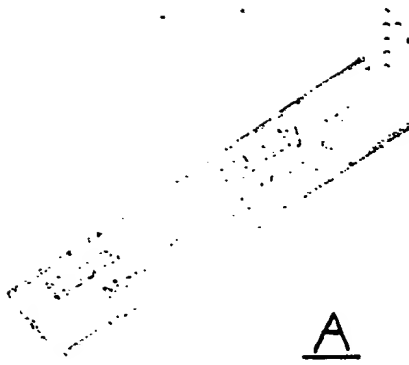
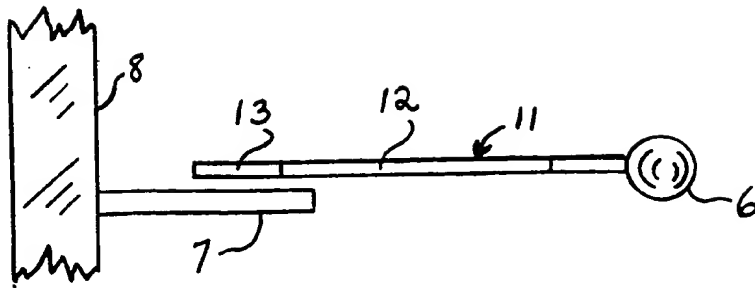


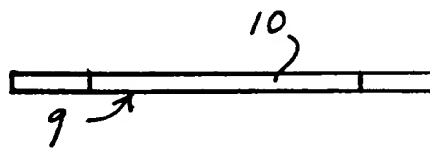
FIG.1



A



B



C

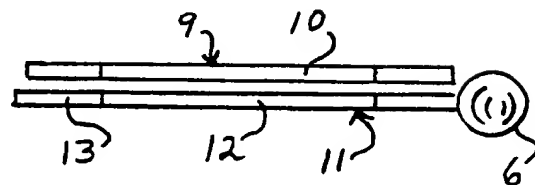
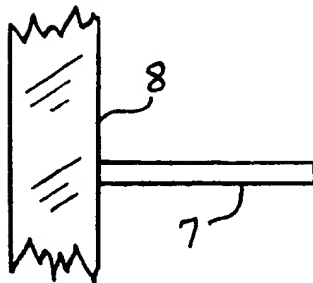


FIG. 2



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 89103103.1
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	EP - A2 - 0 238 332 (CETUS CORPORATION) * Abstract; claims *	1, 30	C 12 Q 1/68 G 01 N 33/543
A	WO - A1 - 87/03 622 (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY) * Abstract; claims 1, 22, 54 *	1	
A	WO - A1 - 86/03 227 (DGI, INC.) * Abstract; claims 1-12 *	1	
D, A	US - A- 4 454 233 (WANG) * Abstract *	1, 11, 12	
D, A	US - A - 4 663 277 (WANG) * Abstract *	1, 11, 12	
D, A	US - A - 4 436 826 (WANG) * Abstract *	1, 12-16, 25-29	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4) C 12 Q G 01 N 33/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 29-05-1989	Examiner SCHNASS
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			